

From the National Intelligencer.
Below will be found another Letter from Gen. Jackson, concerning the execution of the Militia-men, during the late war. To the reflection of our readers we leave the fact of such a letter having been written into a district in Kentucky, in order to answer its purposes in a closely contested election, and to them we leave the consideration of other circumstances that conflict with previous letters of the General; which condemn in others any such participation in defence of themselves or accusation of others.

Robertson Springs, July 26, 1827.
DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22nd inst. was handed to me late last evening, and I hasten to answer the inquiry, as requested, in regard to the case of Harris and the other five militiamen who were executed at Mobile.

The regiment to which these unfortunate men belonged, was received into the service by the orders of the General Government, was mustered for a six months' tour, and was paid accordingly, for said service, as will appear by the muster and pay rolls, and by Col. Pipkin's Report to me.

These rolls, with Col. Pipkin's Report, the proceedings and sentence of the court martial detailed for the trial, and all the circumstances connected with the subject, are, or ought to be, on record at Washington City, where, I have no doubt, Mr. Buckner has had a full opportunity of examining them. I confidently assert, that they stamp the allegations of Mr. Buckner with falsehood.

The letter which Mr. Buckner now makes use of in order to injure my character, is well ascertained to be a forgery. It was first published by Bluns, the editor of the Democratic Press, purporting to be a letter from the unfortunate Harris to me. Now, this man never wrote but one letter to me; that I ever saw or heard of, before this publication; and in that he acknowledged himself to be guilty of the enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his willingness to meet the just sentence of the Court. If Mr. Buckner was as desirous to cull the truth from the archives of the nation, as he is to pluck from me my hard earned reputation, he would have seen that Gen. Winchester, who commanded at Mobile at the time that this *Binn's* letter is dated, made several communications to me after that date, and before he had any knowledge that the battle of New Orleans had been fought. Does not this circumstance shew the impossibility of Mr. Harris' having this knowledge at the time stated, and still more that he could have gained it in time to have made it a ground of application for mercy? The letters of Gen. Winchester to me, show that he did not receive intelligence of the victory until the 17th of January; this forged letter gives the intelligence to Mr. Harris two days before. Strange indeed, that Mr. Harris, closely confined in jail, should be so much earlier informed than the commandant of that post.

It would give me great pleasure to send you printed copies from the documents in my possession, properly certified, proving what I have here asserted; but it is impossible that this can be done within so short a period as that requested. I trust, however, that the statement here made will be sufficient, with all honorable men, to counteract the false impressions sought to be forced upon the freemen of Kentucky by Mr. Buckner. As a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concern the reputation and character of others, every manly feeling should remind him, that he ought to be guided by established facts, and not by the hearsay of a party; and when he thus produces facts, or the least plausible grounds upon which to bottom such charges as those which you have recited, I pledge myself to be at all times ready to meet him at the bar of my country.

It may be proper to remark, in conclusion, that the finding of the Court proves conclusively, that those men were legally in service—or, otherwise, they must have been a quitted. I approved of their condemnation, because they were the promoters and ringleaders of the mutiny and desertion, committed at a period when the safety of our Southern frontier was threatened—at a period which called for the most energetic measures, and when every nerve of the government was stretched in the defence of our liberties. When they violated the law in such an atrocious manner, the public good demanded their sacrifice. Had they done their duty as faithful soldiers, their country would have rewarded them with its protection and gratitude.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
WILLIAM OWENS.
P. S. It will be recollected in the Revolutionary war, and at a time of

great peril, Gen. Washington ordered deserters to be shot without trial. Capt. Reed, under this order, having arrested three, had one shot without trial, and his head brought to the General; but he, Gen. Washington, reprimanded Reed for not shooting the whole three. Gen. Green, near Rugby's Mill, S. Carolina, says Gordon's History, had eight men hung on one pole, for desertion—Johnson's Life of Greene says five—without court-martial. I only approved of the proceedings of a court composed of men who were the friends and neighbors of those to be tried by them. Respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON.

From the New York Observer.
AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Born.	Inaug.	Term.	Ex.
			pired.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1732	1789	66th yr of age.	
J. Adams, Oct. 19, 1735	1797	do.	
Jefferson, April 2, 1743	1801	do.	
Madison, March 5, 1751	1809	do.	
Monroe, April 28, 1758	1817	do.	
J. Q. Adams, July 11, 1768	1825	do. if continued in office the usual period.	

Very few coincidences of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from that office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age!—Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years, the coincidence will be still more remarkable; as he will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.
Rail Road to the Susquehanna.—The Commissioners appointed to examine the route of a rail road to the Susquehanna, returned to this city on Saturday evening last. In discharging the duty assigned them, they examined particularly the line of the York Turnpike, and have ascertained that the bed of the present road may be made use of as a foundation for a rail way, almost the whole distance. At those points where it will be necessary to leave the turnpike, the deviations will be attended with comparatively small expense. The materials necessary for the construction of the road, are to be found in great abundance in the immediate neighborhood.

It is intended to recommend the adoption of HORSE POWER, throughout the whole route.

Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated and eccentric itinerant preacher, has of late been holding forth in Albany. On Wednesday afternoon, at about 6 o'clock, and without previous public notice, he dispensed the word from a tower along the Pier to a vast multitude. His appearance is apostolical, preaching "without money and without price," and his language is at times truly eloquent. He was listened to with the most becoming respect. He is truly, what he has ever been, a most singular man, and whatever others may say of him, we have no doubt of the purity of his motives.
Albany Adv.

Blessings of Rum.—A man by the name of Daniel Peck, has killed himself in a fit of intoxication, at Raleigh, N. C. and at Hillsborough in the same state, a man by the name of John Cheek, has been killed by another named David Hobbs. Both were drunk. By these events three lives have probably been sacrificed, and twice the number of families rendered miserable,—all in consequence of the intoxicating cup. It is not to be denied that crime is increasing in our country with awful strides.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. July 27.
An unfortunate rencontre took place in this town on Monday evening last, between two of our citizens, James W. McClung, Esq. and Mr. Andrew Willis, which eventuated in the death of the latter. The circumstances on which the quarrel arose, we understand and were briefly as follows. A short time since a communication signed "Patrick Henry," was published in the paper called the Democrat, edited by Mr. Willis, containing some severe strictures upon the conduct of Mr. McClung, which he considered wholly unjustifiable and highly injurious to his character. He, of course, a few days ago, called upon the editor, and demanded the name of the author of the piece. This demand was at first refused, but at length an intimation was given him that the name would be given up on Monday next. When the day arrived Mr. Willis appeared in his office armed, and refused to comply with the demand, or to make the satisfaction required by Mr. McClung.

Several attempts were made by some of the citizens during the day to bring about a settlement of the matter between the parties, which proved unavailing. They met in the evening in

one of the streets, both armed, when the rencontre immediately ensued, and Mr. Willis was shot, and expired in about two hours afterwards.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the numerous friends of Gen. LAFAYETTE in this country, to learn that he has been elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

NO—INDIANS!
We have been informed by two gentlemen direct from St. Louis, that the Miners on Fever River, had all returned to their diggings; that the alarm had subsided—and that business of every description had assumed its former appearance.

Gov. Cass has returned to Green Bay again, to meet the Indians in treaty; and it is understood that the Winnebago Indians, who were supposed to be hostile, have gone to the treaty at Green Bay. We further learn that no other hostile acts have been committed by the Indians except the attack made on the boat, which is said to have originated from some difference arising between the Indians and the traders, in relation to the price of some furs.

Illinois Int.

A handsome and valuable addition has been made to the Museum of Dickinson College, by Captain Jesse D. Elliott, of the U. S. Navy, who has recently returned from a cruise off the coast of Brazil. While engaged in protecting the commerce and maintaining the rights of the U. States, on that station, he was not unmindful of the interests of Science, but has brought with him, and presented to our College, several beautiful specimens of Brazilian quartz, with silver, copper and iron ores, the two latter chiefly from the mines of Huasco and Coquimbo; also, a case of Insects and one of Birds, from the same region, together with the Amphibia of Brazil, among which is the skin of the Anaconda of S. America; and also a case of shells & Marine fossils.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

A short time since, an elderly lady in England, who was suffering with the tooth ache, had no less than 16 teeth extracted, at one sitting!

A new carriage has been invented at Paris, which it is exceedingly difficult to overturn. When any one of the wheels meets with an obstacle, it is raised up by itself, and the body of the carriage remains firmly on the three remaining wheels. The inventor has obtained a patent for this useful invention.

Nothing can shew in a more striking light the advantages of a canal navigation in general, or better illustrate the utility of the great work which our own state has so much reason to boast, than the circumstances mentioned in the following article from the Black Rock Gazette.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

What a contrast!—In the spring of the year 1815, the Editor of this paper paid at the rate of \$5 a cwt. for transporting a printing press and types from Seneca Falls to Buffalo, in waggon, a distance of 116 miles. Goods by any considerable quantities, can now be transported from the City of New York to that of Pittsburgh, a distance of about 375 miles, for a few cents over two dollars a hundred, including expenses!

The quantity of Boots and Shoes manufactured in Massachusetts are believed to amount to many millions of pairs annually, for exportation, beside those for home consumption. Massachusetts may be said to supply independent of those sent to New York most of the Southern and Western States, South America, the West Indies, &c. The sale of leather is co-extensive, and the article is drawn from all quarters to Boston.

A Southern Indian thus announces his return home, and the result of his editorial duties:
"Our Editor has returned, and, considering all things, in tolerable good condition. He arrived here last Sunday week; since that time he has had two attacks of violent fever, one attack of the gravel, one attack of violent and unprovoked abuse, and once robbed—So, all things considered, he has been a little trouble upon the heels of his frolic."

American Item.—It is said that the superiority of Russian over American hemp, arises from the different processes by which the article is rotted. In America it has generally been rotted by dew and in Russia by water. A lot of hemp rotted in running water in Ohio, has been pronounced equal in all respects to the Russian.

GREECE.
The state of the Greeks has again awakened attention. To what the disasters they have lately met with may tend before the close of the summer, and what may be the interposition of the European powers, are inquiries to which no answer can easily be given. They have maintained the struggle with so determined a resolve, and when driven from the field, have prepared for new efforts with so deep a determination, that the loss of another battle, though it has cheered their hopes, cannot be supposed to have scaled their fate; and whether negotiations or not be employed in their behalf, we can scarcely now believe, or, at least, are slow to admit it to be probable, that so noble and persevering an exertion, and which has raised Greece from the reproach of ages, should have a melancholy close. Of negotiation, however, we hear much, the pressing of the case of this oppressed people upon the Divan by the diplomatic corps, and the obstinacy of the Turk. So far this is well; but in all this Russia is to be watched. She is said to have prepared a large fleet of ships of war to enforce this negotiation; still we should say, this also is well, were it not that it is somewhat too large for this purpose alone. The past indifference of Russia, and the present somewhat excessive activity, are equally suspicious, and demand from us not only caution, but the adoption of a prompt policy as to the Greek question—a point of which we have no doubt the Ministry are fully aware. By the King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, which will be found in another column, we are glad to see that his Majesty's best efforts are directed to the termination of existing hostilities, which, doubtless, includes this unhappy country in its range.

Liverpool Courier, July .

It would seem by the late accounts from Europe, that there is a very extensive expectation in that quarter of the globe, that Great Britain, France and Russia, are about to unite their strength, and force the Grand Seigneur to come to terms with the Greeks. Circumstances are stated, such as the sailing of a Russian naval squadron for the Mediterranean, which give an air of plausibility to the report. If true, if those great powers have come to an understanding and agreement on this subject, we are apprehensive it will prove to be some half measure, which may, indeed, at least for the present, put an end to the sanguinary and destructive warfare that has raged so long between the Turks & the Greeks, but which will still leave the latter in some measure under the yoke of bondage to the former. This, if the Grecian cause is clearly desperate, would certainly be better than an absolute reduction under the Ottoman tyranny and oppression. But if France, and perhaps some others, would have taken early and decisive measures to prevent their subjects from engaging in the Turkish service, and from furnishing them supplies, and thus left the barbarians to their own strength, skill, and resources, the war would have been finished before this time, the Greeks would have been emancipated, and in a way to enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence. We do not think it will reflect any credit upon the Governments of the above mentioned nations, if they have waited till the Greeks, distressed by the cold, unfeeling, unchristian treatment they have received from their European neighbors, have become desperate, and now interpose their influence and their power to keep them still longer in a state of subjection and humiliation under a cruel, rapacious, and savage Government. If this turn out better than we imagine, we shall most heartily rejoice. At present our souls are strong for the result.

A York Daily Adv.

London, July 2.
PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.
This day, both Houses of Parliament were prorogued, by Commission.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the Commons were summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod to attend the Lordships' Bar, when the Lord Chancellor, having read his Majesty's Commission for proroguing the Parliament, his Lordship proceeded to read the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction, which his Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of the present business, to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to relieve the unhappy Greeks, and that his Majesty has been pleased to accede to the assurances of the Powers of Europe, and to the

are incessantly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of General Peace.

"Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,
"His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and to assure you, that his Majesty has given directions for a careful revision of the Financial State of the Country, with a view to every diminution of Expenditure which may be found consistent with the necessary Commands of the Public Service, and with the permanent Interests, Good Faith, and Honor of the Nation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"His Majesty is confident that you participate with his Majesty in the pleasure which his Majesty derives from the indications of a gradual revival of employment in the manufacturing districts.

"His Majesty trusts, that although your deliberations on the Corn Laws, have not led, during the present Session, to a permanent settlement of that important question, the consideration of it will be resumed by you early in the ensuing Session—and that such an arrangement of it may finally be adopted as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes, and reconcile the substantial interests of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

FRANCE.—Paris papers of the 25th, were received in London on the 27th. They announce a triumph of a popular Ministry and a predominant Chamber of Deputies, viz. the utter destruction of the liberty of the press. The censorship has been established by a royal ordinance. The following is a clause: "Every number of a journal or periodical writing, must, before it is printed, be furnished with the Visa of this Bureau, which shall authorize the publication of it, according to Art. 6, of the law of March, 1820."

MADRID, June 18.
This government has for a long time intended to send some person to Rome who was capable of dissuading the Pope from giving canonical appointments to the proposed bishops of the new States of America. M. Justiniani was charged on his departure, of laying before His Holiness the reasons of Spain for this step. The Counsel of State has since been engaged in discussing the proper mode of proceeding with the Pope if he should grant canonical appointments to these Bishops. M. Erro stated that in this event they must recall the Spanish Legation, and dismiss that of Rome, but he was not sustained by a single member. Affairs were thus situated, when the government learned that at a consistory held by his Holiness, the Bishops of Colombia, presented by Bolivar, were proclaimed. This event has created a great sensation, as this government considers it a religious sanction of the rebellion in Colombia, by exercising a right belonging exclusively to the King of Spain, by his power over all the churches of America. The Counsel of State has had frequent meetings on this subject. A Counsellor, M. Inguarzo, Archbishop of Toledo, proved, according to the text of the numerous cautions, that the appointments given by the Pope to the Bishops of Colombia were null and void. The matter has also been submitted to the Council of the Indies, who, by order of the King, assembled on Friday last. A number of documents connected with this subject have been furnished by the government.

Several letters of the King, and some official notes from M. Justiniani, were read, in which he stated that the reason assigned by the Court of Rome for the appointments was, that these people might not be deprived of the spiritual nourishment which was so necessary to their happiness, and also that the Colombian clergy had in each diocese a chief to direct them. The sitting was very animated; some members solemnly protested against the canonical appointments. It was agreed that a vote should be pronounced on the subject, and it was also, as we are informed, submitted to the Council of Castile.

It appears that M. Tiberi, the new Legation of the Pope, who was on his way to Madrid, on ascertaining what was going on, retraced his steps, preferring to wait on the frontiers till matters were more settled.

In a recent search among the archives of the minister of foreign affairs, for the correspondence with the Court of Rome, a note of the Pope was found, stating the necessity of appointing Bishops for Colombia. This paper, written during the administration of the Duke of Lantaio, was accompanied by a minute of the Duke's reply to his Holiness. The opinion of his excellency was, that the Pope, as supreme ruler of the Church, could use his own pleasure in every matter connected with the Church.



From the Boston Statesman.

LIFE'S PLEASURES.

Life hath its hour of joy—these fall
No gloom on childhood's sunny brow,
No care that bows—no bond that thralls
The heart, can life's gay morning know.
But, oh! for childhood's sunny hours
To vain the heart in after years.
Shall seek—when withered by the blight
Of disappointment—when the cares
Of life are crowding on the mind,
When by fate's faithless phantom led
In search of joy, it mourns to find
The promised bliss forever fled.

Life hath its hour of hope—it dreams
Of confidence and vows of truth—
When fancy with his brightest beams
Has lighted up the path of youth;
But soon or late a time must come,
When dreams of youth must pass away,
And sorrow cast its veil of gloom,
Before its bright and cheering ray;
The noblest feelings of the heart,
Of pure and deep affection born,
From the chilled bosom shall depart,
Withered by cold neglect and scorn.

Life hath its hour of Love—it brings
A strange compound of hopes and fears;
Night of life's imaginings
Is Love in youth's unclouded years;
But, oh! how oft its charm hath past,
Like visions of the night away,
Sweet of by disappointments' blast,
Leaving the heart in dread decay;
The fairest and the loveliest form
That earth hath known love's rapturous spell,
Has sunk beneath the wasting storm
That on its true affections fell.

Life hath its bliss—the bliss that flows
From consciousness of having done
Our duty, at life's warlike close,
When slowly sinks existence' sun;
When we can look around and see
No dark accusing spirit near,
When from the bond of earth set free
The weary soul hath joy to hear
Its summons to a brighter clime,
Where earthly woes no entrance find,
And when the dreary hours of time
Are left with all their cares behind.

THE INTEMPERATE HUSBAND.

From Mr. Charles Sprague's Address,
delivered before the Massachusetts
Society for the suppression of In-
temperance.

The common calamities of life may
be endured—poverty, sickness, and
even death may be met—but there is
that which while it brings all these
with it, is worse than all these together.
When the husband and father forgets
the duties he once delighted to fulfil,
and by slow degrees becomes the crea-
ture of intemperance, there enters into
his house the sorrow that rends the
spirit—that cannot be alleviated, that
will not be comforted.

It is here, above all, where she, who
has ventured every thing, feels that ev-
ery thing is lost. Woman, silent, suf-
fering, devoted woman, here bends to
her direst affliction. The measure of
her woe is a drunkard. Who shall pro-
tect her when he is her insulter, her
oppressor? What shall delight her,
when she shrinks from the sight of his
face, and trembles at the sound of his
voice? The hearth is indeed dark,
that he has made desolate. There,
through the dull midnight hour, her
griefs are whispered to herself; her
bruised heart bleeds in secret. There,
while the cruel author of her distress
is drowned in distant revelry, she holds
her solitary vigil, waiting, yet dread-
ing his return, that will wring from her
by his unkindness, tears even more
scalding than those she sheds over his
transgression.

To fling a deeper gloom across the
present, memory turns back, & broods
upon the past. Like the recollection
of the sun-stricken pilgrim, of the cool
spring that he drank at in the morning,
the joys of other days come over her,
as it only to mock her parched and
weary spirit. She recalls the ardent
lover, whose graces won her from the
home of her infancy—the enraptured
father, who bent with such delight o-
ver his new born children—and she
asks if this can really be him—this
sunk being, who has now nothing for
her but the soul-disgusting example?
Can we wonder, that amid these agoni-
zing moments, the tender cords of vio-
lated affection should snap asunder;
that the scorned and deserted wife
should confess, "there is no killing like
that which kills the heart?" that "it
would have been hard for her to kiss
for the last time the cold lips of her
dead husband, and lay his body forever
in the dust, it is harder to behold him
so debased in life, that even his death
would be greeted in mercy? Had he
died in the light of his goodness, be-
queathing to his family the inheritance
of an untarnished name, the example
of virtues that should blossom for his
sons and daughters from the tomb—

though she would have wept bitterly
indeed, the tears of grief would not
have been the tears of shame. But to
behold him, fallen away from the sta-
tion he once adorned, degraded from
eminence to ignominy—at home, turn-
ing his dwelling to darkness and its
holy endearments to mockery—abroad,
thrust from the companionship of the
worthy, a self branded outlaw—this is
the woe that a wife feels is more dread-
ful than death—that she mourns over,
as worse than widowhood!

The Intemperate Female.—There is
yet another picture behind, from the
exhibition of which I would willingly
be spared.

I have ventured to point to those
who daily force themselves before the
world, but there is one whom the world
does not know of—who hides herself
from prying eyes, even in the inner-
most sanctuary of her domestic tem-
ple. Shall I dare to rend the veil that
hangs between, and draw her forth?
The priestess—dying amid her unholy
rites—the sacrificer and the sacrifice!
O, we compass sea and land, we brave
danger and death, to snatch the poor
victim of heathen superstition from the
burning pile. And it is well—but
shall we not also save the lovely of our
own household, from immolating on
this foul altar, not only the perishing
body, but all the worshipped graces of
her sex—the glorious attributes of hal-
lowed womanhood!

Imagination's gloomiest reverie nev-
er conceived a more revolting object,
than that of a wife and mother, dwelling
in her own person, the fairest work
of God, and setting at naught the holy
engagements for which he created her.
Her husband—who shall heighten his
joys, and dissipate his cares, and alle-
viate his sorrows? She who has rob-
bed him of all joy, who is the source of
his deepest care, who lives his sharp-
est sorrow? These are indeed the
wife's delights—but they are not her's.

Her children, who shall watch over
their budding virtues, and pluck up the
young weeds of passion and vice? She,
in whose own bosom every thing
vile grows rank? Who shall teach
them to bend their little knees in devo-
tion, and repeat their Saviour's prayer
against "temptation?" She who is
herself temptation's fettered slave?—
These are truly the mother's labors—
but they are not her's. Connubial love
and maternal tenderness bloom no lon-
ger for her. A worm has gnawed into
her heart, that dies only with its prey—
the worm, INTemperance!

From Custis's Recollections and Pri-
vate Memoirs of Washington.

The President was dining, when an
officer arrived from the Western Ar-
my, with despatches, his orders requir-
ing that he should deliver them only
to the Commander-in-Chief. The
President retired, but soon re-appear-
ed, bearing in his hand an open letter.
No change was perceptible in his coun-
tenance, as addressing the company he
observed that the army of St. Clair had
been surprised by the Indians, and cut
to pieces. The Company soon after re-
tired. The President repaired to his
private parlor, attended by Mr. Lear,
his principal Secretary, and a scene
ensued of which our pen can give but
a feeble description.

The Chief paced the room in horri-
ble strides. In his agony, he struck
his clenched hands with fearful force
against his forehead, and in a paroxysm
of anguish exclaimed: "That brave
army, so officered—Butler, Ferguson,
Kirkwood—such officers are not to be
replaced in a day—that brave army
cut to pieces. Oh God!" Then turn-
ing to the Secretary, who stood ama-
zed at a spectacle so unique, as Wash-
ington to all his terrors, he continued:
"It was here, sir, in this very room,
that I conversed with St. Clair, on the
eve of his departure for the West. I
remarked, I shall not interfere, Gen-
eral, with the orders of Gen. Knox, and
the War Department; they are suffi-
ciently comprehensive and judicious;
but as an old soldier, as one whose ear-
ly life was particularly engaged in In-
dian warfare, I feel myself competent
to counsel. Gen. St. Clair, beware of
surprise; trust not the Indian; leave
not your arms for a moment; and when
you halt for the night, be sure to fortify
your camp—again and again, General,
beware of surprise. And yet that brave
army surprised, and cut to pieces, with
Butler, and an host of others slain—
Oh, God!" Here the struggle end-
ed, as with mighty efforts the hero
chained down the rebellious spirit of
passion, & Washington became him-
self again. In a subdued tone of voice
he proceeded: "But he shall have jus-
tice; yes, long, faithful, and meritori-
ous services have their claim. I re-
peat—he shall have justice."

Thus concluded a scene as remark-
able as rare. It so vivid to display this
great man as nature had made him,
with passions fierce and impetuous,
with the force of the tempest, and yet
worldly for a while in a swift gran-

deur, and then shew, in higher relief,
a serene and brilliant sky.

The first interview of the President
with St. Clair, after the fatal 4th of
November, was nobly impressive. The
unfortunate general, worn down by age,
disease, and the hardships of a frontier
campaign, assailed by the press, and
with the current of popular opinion
setting hard against him, repaired to
his Chief, as to a shelter from the fury
of so many elements.—Washington
extended his hand to one who appear-
ed in no new character; for during
the whole of a long life, misfortune
seemed to have marked him for her
own. Poor old St. Clair, hobbled up
to his Chief, seized the offered hand in
both of his, and gave vent to his feel-
ings in an audible manner. He was
subsequently tried by a commission of
Government, and proved to have been
unfortunate.

The lady of the late General Gouras,
a most beautiful woman, was killed in
a sort of which the garrison of the Acro-
polis made after the engagement in the
Piræus. After Gouras' death she kept
a large number of Palicæres, who had
been much attached to her husband,
with her; she performed all the duties
of a brave and experienced officer, and
defended the post confided to her in
the citadel, most gallantly; but she fell
a victim to her courage and hatred of
the enemy, whom she beheld with in-
dignation in her native town. Bearing
her husband's arms, she precipitated
herself into the midst of the enemy's
columns; her Palicæres pushed forward
twice to retain her, and to protect her
from the danger to which she was ex-
posing herself; but unable to prevail
upon her to return, they surrounded
her, endeavoring to afford all the pro-
tection in their power. They fell in
with an enemy's detachment in some
part of the town of Athens, and attack-
ed it. But the Turks, seeing a bril-
liant armour, charged simultaneously
this heroine; she received a sabre
wound in the right shoulder, and
in this manner she followed her hus-
band. After the Turks were driven a-
way, her body was carried into the
Acropolis, where she received the last
honors, and was deposited along side
of her husband.

Female Heroism.—Kapiolani, a fe-
male chief of the highest rank, (in the
Sandwich Islands) had recently embrac-
ed Christianity, and desirous of propa-
gating it, and of undeceiving the na-
tives as to their false gods, she resolved
to climb the mountain, (a volcanic
mountain with a burning crater of pro-
digious extent) descend into the crater,
and by thus braving the volcanic de-
ities in their very homes, (the prevail-
ing belief was, that the gods of the Is-
lands resided in these fires,) convince
the inhabitants of the Island that God
is God alone, and that the false subor-
dinate deities existed only in the fan-
cies of their weak adorers. Thus de-
termined, and accompanied by a mis-
sionary, she with part of her family
and a number of followers ascended Pe-
li (the mountain.) At the edge of the
first precipice that bounds the sunken
plain, many of her followers and com-
panions lost courage, and turned back;
at the second, the rest earnestly en-
treated her to desist from her danger-
ous enterprise, and forbear to tempt
the powerful gods of the fires. But
she proceeded, and on the very verge
of the crater, caused the very hot
we were now sheltered in, to be con-
structed for herself and people. Here
she was assailed anew by their entreat-
ies to return home, and their assuran-
ces, that if she persisted in violating
the house of the goddess, she would
draw upon herself and those with her
certain destruction! She accordingly
went down the steep and difficult side
of the crater, accompanied by a mis-
sionary, and by some whom love or
duty induced to follow her.—Arrived at
the bottom, she pushed a stick into the
liquid lava, and stirred the ashes of the
burning lake. The charm of supersti-
tion was at that moment broken. Those
who had expected to see the goddess,
armed with flame and sulphu-
rous smoke, hoist forth and destroy her
daring heroine, who thus braved her
in every sanctuary, were awe-struck
when they saw the fire remain innocu-
ous, and the flames all harmless, as
though none were present. They ac-
knowledgeed the goodness of the God
of Kapiolani; and from that time few
indeed have been the offerings, and lit-
tle the reverence, offered to the fires of
Peli.—*Travels to the Sandwich Is-
lands.*

Moral Influence of Dives.—It is an
observation I have always made, (tho'
it may be perhaps considered a trivial
one,) that Dives has a moral in-
fluence upon mankind. Let one gentleman
and his household be virtuous, and all sur-
rounding society will be purified, and a gen-
eral reformation will ensue. Let one
man be wicked, and all around him will
be corrupted, and a corresponding degra-

sation to negligence of address. He
may, en dishabille, curse and swear,
and speak roughly; but put the same
man into full dress, powder him well,
clap a sword by his side, and give him
an evening coat, breeches, and silk
stockings; he will feel himself quite
another person. To use the language
of the blackguard would then be out of
character. He will talk smoothly, af-
fect politeness, if he has it not, pique
himself upon good manners, and re-
spect the women. Nor will the spell
subside until, returning home, the old
robe de chambre, or its substitute sur-
tout, with other slovenly appendages,
make him lose again his brief con-
sciousness of being a gentleman. Some
women mistake the very nature of
dress. Glaring abroad, they are slat-
terns at home. The husband detests in
his spouse what he is too apt to practice
himself. He rates a dirty wife, she re-
torts upon a ruffianly husband; and
each of them detests the other for neg-
lect which neither will take the trouble
of avoiding.—*Sir John Barrington's
personal sketches of his own times.*

HOME.

The following beautiful summary of
the enjoyments of this sacred spot, is
extracted from the deservedly popular
novel "De Vere." The Hero is de-
scribed as approaching his native place
after a long absence:

"A gleam of satisfaction
broke in upon him, which every one
has more or less experienced on return-
ing to his home; that magic word
which has such a charm in it to all,
that he must be lost indeed, to whom
it does not bring some comfort. For
there is not, in the whole range of mor-
al observation, any thing so pregnant
with satisfaction or interest, as the as-
sociations that cling to this simple
word. Shelter, if not independence of
all that may be without, together
with the gratification of all the charities
that are within, are the general notions
which here lay hold of us. These are
not confined to any rank, or any nation;
to any scale of enjoyments, or any de-
gree of wealth. On the contrary, the
more moderate the home, the greater
the chance for those peaceful reflec-
tions, upon which the whole value of it
depends. If ever the poor man thinks
himself a man; if ever his mind is er-
rect, or his manners softened, it is at
home. It is there that he may laugh
at the struggles of ambition, which, if
even successful, can give no more than
the power he has already of fancying
himself supreme in his own little do-
main.

Hence it is not marble, nor gold, nor
crowds of followers, that form any part
of the value of its treasure, but the self-
sufficing spirit which it calls up, and
which in a moral sense, equals us with
monarchs.

That this is true, is proved by every
man who has ever found pleasure in the
silent hour, when he shuts out the
world to converse with himself. Nor
do I know a more enviable sensation
than his, who, with his thoughts at
peace, turns the key of his chamber
upon the struggles of men, and while
the lords of kingdoms quarrel with for-
tune for not giving them a wider rule,
says to his own heart, within the pre-
dicts of perhaps a few square feet,
"Here am I lord of myself."

The Flower, Forget me not.—Mills,
in his work upon chivalry, mentions
that the beautiful little flower called
Forget-me-not, was known in England
as early as the time of Edward IV., and
in a note, he gives the following pre-
tely incident, in explanation of the
name:—

"Two lovers were loitering along the
margin of a lake, on a fine summer
evening, when the maiden discovered
some flowers of the Myosotis growing
on the water, close to the bank of an
island, at some distance from the shore.
She expressed a desire to possess
them, when her knight in the true spir-
it of chivalry, plunged into the water,
and swimming to the spot crept the
wished for plants, but his strength was
unable to fulfil the object of his love,
moment; and feeling that he could not
regain the shore, although very near
it, he threw the flowers upon the bank,
crying a last affectionate look upon
his lady, he said 'forget-me-not,'
and was buried in the water."

A good joke.—Some weeks since, a
old Jack, an old village, who had
been a soldier, and was now a
camp ashore, began to grow
of his cups, and actually man-
reformation. He accordingly ap-
to a physician for something to cure
drunkenness, and was supplied with
a dose of Dr. Chamber's medicine.
He was put in a jug of water, and
the water was to be used freely of the
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